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SIMPLE incomprehension
or disregard of facts
will always astound us.
The generation which
fought it

BOURGUIBA out against
White

AVOIDS FACTS Papers,

"disturbances" and outright war,
is invariably shocked by
people who should have
known better, who refuse to
look facts fully in the face
and prefer old prejudices.

That was why there was
such an outburst when an
Under-Secretary of the
State Department recently

linked the Arab refugee
problem with Israel's right
to free passage through
the Suez Canal. Years of
unceasing debate, sup-

ported by argument and
facts, have apparently not
succeeded in eradicating an
escapist attitude.

But the outburst of Pre-
sident Bourguiba against
Israel last week was much
worse and much more dan-
gerous. For Mr. Bourguiba
referred the whole issue
back to its initial premise:
the right of the Jew to his
homeland. It was therefore
natural for the Prime Min-
ister to take the opportunity
to re-state the case in
the Knesset yesterday.

Except for Nasser and
his spiritual vassals, no-
body today seriously chal-
lenges that right. Whatever
legal authorities may have
written in the past three
thousand years, Jewish his-
tory is here to prove that
Jewish people is a
fact, and that its bond with
the place where it began
has never been severed. It
is for the legalists to
change their rules if they
want to be logical, as the
mathematicians had to
change theirs' after Rie-
mann and Einstein.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's state-
ment will be challenged
not only by open enemies.
There will be those dicta-
tors who blind obedi-
ence to authority ex-
cludes any other human
relation between their sub-
jects and other people, who
do not receive orders from
the same rulers. And there
will be some Jewish quar-
ters in democratic coun-
tries who prefer not to
accept the sound demo-
cratic judgment of the
authorities in these countries.

Curiously enough, the
democratic Gentiles usually
views with understanding
and encouragement the
historical bond between the
Jews. It is the Jew who
looks for an escape from
Judaism into a non-
Jewish world, who is afraid
and at this time imagines
an hostility which does not
exist.

As for Mr. Bourguiba,
the reasons for his out-
burst at this time are not
clear. Perhaps he was
simply repeating new
phrases which have a cer-
tain political connotation
in the Arab world in order
to gain credit with his
brethren in North Africa —
nothing is more agree-
able to people than being
told what they have al-
ready heard thousands of
times. If this is the case,
Mr. Bourguiba would seem
to lack courage and imagi-
nation. If the President of
Tunisia really wishes to
lead a rival Anti-Nasser
League he must find real,
not imaginary issues
around which to rally sup-
port. At any rate, for pro-
paganda purposes alone,
the fighting slogan of a re-
volutionary should differ
from what his opponent
professes. Conceivably
President Bourguiba was
simply misled by Nasser's
propaganda, which is ap-
parently more wide-spread
in Tunisia than Mr. Bour-
guiba likes. In that case
we would advise the
President of Tunisia to try
and get at the facts. He
might even want to visit
Israel. We are sure this
could be arranged, with a
little thought. Jews and
Israel may be strange, but,
contrary to what Mr. Bour-
guiba has been induced to
believe or say he believes,
they have nothing to hide.

**Johnson and Sarit
Begin Talks**

BANGKOK (AP) — The
American Vice-President, Mr.
Lyndon B. Johnson, and Thailand's Prime Minister, Sarit,
with military advisers of the
two countries, conferred for
more than two hours yesterday
in what was described as a "candid appraisal" of our
strength and what should be
done in the future.

Mr. Johnson told newsmen
that he was cancelling several
other appointments in order
to continue his talks with
Prince Sarit. He said they had
had a frank and candid
exchange of views.



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CIGARETTE

THE JERUSALEM POST

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1961 • 3 Sivan, 5721 • 3 Zai T'Ha, 1300

Von Thadden To Testify In Germany Today

**B-G Attacks Bourguiba
For Ignorance and Slander**

President Habib Bourguiba yesterday accused
ignorance of the history of the Land of Israel" in the
statement the latter made on Israel in New York last
week.

Replying in the Knesset to a parliamentary question by
Mr. Akiva Govrin, the Mapai whip, Mr. Ben-Gurion expressed his disappointment that a responsible leader like the President of
Tunisia should utter at the Headquarters of the U.N. the
same slanders that are repeatedly, almost daily, broadcast over Cairo Radio under the
name of "advisors" who are now serving the
Egyptian dictator.

Mr. Govrin asked:

The press published a decla-
ration by President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, made in New
York last week, in which he said
that he was not the one who
had caused the split between Israel and
Tunisia. "What is the reason
of the split between Israel and
Tunisia?"

Mr. Erwin Shimon, Israeli
lawyer appointed by Attorney-General Gideon Haussner
to attend the West German
hearings, was here last
night by air from Israel. Mr.
Dietrich Weichenbruch, attorney
to Dr. Robert Kasten, was
also expected.

On Friday, Otto Winkel-
mann, former S.S. general
who was commander of German
police services in wartime
Hungary and is now living
in the northern state of
Schleswig-Holstein, is due to
be heard in court at Borsdorf.
Veesenmayer to Appear

Edmund Veesenmayer is
due to appear next Tuesday
at Darmstadt, where he is
now living. His last official
position in the Nazi regime
was as German Plenipotentiary in Hungary. Now 57,
he was sentenced to 20 years
imprisonment by an American
court in 1949 for his role in
the split between the
Jewish community and the
Nazis. When he was released
from prison in 1951, he was
sent to Israel by the
Government to this state-
ment by the President of Tunisia.

Declaring that the Govern-
ment did not have "an official
and accurate text" of
Bourguiba's statement, Mr.
Ben-Gurion said, however,
that the statement attributed
to him is "in open and glaring
contradiction to the joint
statement published a few
days earlier in Washington
by Presidents Kennedy of the
U.S. and President Bourguiba
of Tunisia. In this statement
the two Presidents declared that
the international problem of
Africa and the Middle East
should be solved by direct
negotiations between the
parties concerned."

Mr. Ben-Gurion went on to
express "astonishment that a
responsible leader and states-
man like the President of
Tunisia should utter at the
(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

Canards on Israel Spread Among Pre-Evian Rumours

By MAURICE CARE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS — Reports of the arrest of Jean Ghnassia, an
Algerian Jew described as one of the five top leaders of
the anti-Gaullist Secret

of the Stern Group, were confirmed yesterday in
Algiers, also described as a former member of the

Sturm Group, was freed from a
prison hospital in Algiers

on April 22 and entered
Paris clandestinely. He was
caught by the Paris police,
however, and is now being
brought back to Algiers for
trial.

"France Soir" reports that
the police are investigating a
rumour that Ghnassia had
been in touch with Israeli
agents "whose influence in
Algiers has been reported on

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

Eichmann Papers Submitted to Court

Jerusalem Post Reporter

More than 100 documents,
many of them signed by Adolf
Eichmann, were submitted to
the Eichmann trial court yester-
day morning by Mr. Yaakov Bar-Or, Deputy State
Attorney. The documents refer to Eichmann's activities
in Germany and Austria — the concentration of Jews,
their deportation, and the
seizure of their property.

Instructions from Eich-
mann's Jewish Affairs department of the Gestapo issued in
1942 ordered the most severe
punishments for those to be
taken against German,
Austrian and Czech Jews who
tried to foil Nazi attempts to
confiscate their property be-
fore they were deported to the
East.

Other documents showed
Eichmann rejecting requests for
Jews to be allowed to leave
Germans-occupied territory
for unoccupied France on the
grounds of the "coming
final solution of the problem
of the European Jews."

Encouraged Pillage

As early as January 31, 1941,
Eichmann wrote to the Vien-
nese Gestapo that the evacuations
which had just begun are "the
beginning of the final solution
of the Jewish problem." He
exhorted the commanding
officer to seize "all opportunities"
for confiscation.

Eichmann drove his staff
hard to acquire the funds to
defray the expenses of the
deportations. Apparently,
the documents showed Eichmann
had to justify the cost of
the ordinary police and other
incidents. It was a book-
keeping rat race inside the
Nazi hierarchy in Berlin.

The afternoon session was
concluded so that Judge Ben-
jamin Haimov could attend the
funeral of David Rosso, a
member of his family.

Among those present in the
court yesterday morning were
Mrs. Ruhama Ben-Zvi.

At today's session, Dr. Mordechai
Cohen will submit photog-
raphs of the camp immediately
after it was captured by the
British, and Mr. Ernst Rech
will testify on the "Trust
Office for Jewish Property"
which he was forced to run
for the Nazis in Prague.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

**Meir Starts 5-Day
Visit to Iceland**

REYKJAVIK (Reuter) — The

large Foreign Minister, Mrs.
Golda Meir, was due here
late last night on an official
five-day visit.

Mr. Meir was proceeding
from Oslo, after participating
in yesterday's Norwegian National Day celebra-
tions.

**Eden Starts 5-Day
Visit to Iceland**

**At Your
Convenience,
Foreign Currency
Service**

BANK HAPPOALIM BM

Toure, Nasser Agree on Arab 'Right' to Israel

LONDON (Reuter) — Pre-
sident Sekou Toure of Guinea
and Abdul Nasser yesterday
reaffirmed the need to solve
the Palestine problem in accordance
with the demands of the
Arabs and to restore their
legitimate rights, fully and
unconditionally," Cairo Radio reported.

Replies to hold further busi-
ness talks with Prime Minister
Harold Macmillan were
cancelled, however, officials
said. The two leaders are
due to hold a "bridgehead" on
imperialism," Cairo Radio reported.

The statement was contained in a communiqué
issued at the end of talks between
the two Presidents which started in Cairo on
May 8 and ended yesterday.

The communiqué described
Israel as "a bridgehead of
imperialism."

It also announced the "de-
termination" of the two Presidents
"to make all possible
efforts for the liberation of
the African countries which
still remain under foreign
control and for the liquidation
of imperialism in all its
forms."

Mr. Gromyko's demand followed
similar ones by the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr.
Dean Rusk, who said at the
morning session that there
was no agreement about the
withdrawal of the United
States military personnel.

Most delegates to the conference
adhered to a "wait and
see" attitude to reports from
Laos that the right-wing
Royal Government and the
two rebel factions had agreed in
principle to form a coalition
government.

It was recalled that, one
of the neutrals and
right-wing leaders, Dr.
Souvanna Phouma and Gen-
eral Phoumi Nosavan, reached
an agreement in principle to
settle the Laotian problem, but
that this agreement had come to nothing.

The Royal delegation de-
cided to continue their
negotiations with the neutrals
and right-wing leaders, while
they receive instructions from
the Royal Government in Vientiane.

The two leaders are to meet
again on June 3 or 4, and
the two rebel factions are
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Eichmann was Arbiter of Jewish Fate

Documents Reveal his Far-Reaching Powers over Life and Property

By MACAREE DEAN
and DORIS LANKIN
Jerusalem Post Reporters

THE Nazis established a "territorial principle" for robbing Jews of their property, and it was this principle which enticed many governments to join hands with the Nazis on Jews, said Mr. Yaakov Bar Or, Deputy State Attorney, told the Eichmann trial court yesterday morning.

This principle provided that the property of the Jews living, for example, in Hungary, would go to the Hungarian authorities. This made these authorities quite willing to accept the Jewish citizens deported. However, the property of Hungarian Jews living in Germany went to the German authorities.

This principle, outlined in a letter sent by Eichmann in 1942 to the German Foreign Ministry, was not always followed, but it was essentially adhered to.

Explaining another document, Mr. Bar Or said that "Eichmann was the man to turn to for all Jewish affairs." The document he referred to was written by Eichmann in 1941, when he was in Dusseldorf. Eichmann asks that all the "works of art in the possession of Jews in your jurisdiction" should be put up for "public sale" or otherwise acquired.

When Eichmann was shown this letter in his interrogation, Mr. Bar Or said, he said that he dealt in acquiring objects of art to "appease the appetite of Goering."

Young and Old

Mr. Bar Or added that Eichmann had other duties connected with Jewish property. For instance, when the Lebensraum (Well of Life) institution needed clothes for the babies born to it, Eichmann forwarded to it clothes taken from Jewish families. (The Lebensraum home was for the babies of S.S. men and their women.)

In a letter dated 28 January, 1942, Eichmann wrote to the Foreign Ministry of plans to set up an "old age" ghetto for Jews over 65.

This "Altersghetto" would receive all elderly Jews who would thus escape deportation to the East.

Many of the documents submitted yesterday dealt with Eichmann's refusal to permit individual Jews to emigrate from Germany.

Mr. Bar Or submitted a series of documents which showed that the German Foreign Ministry was interested in having the foreign Jews living in the Reich returned to their countries of origin but that Eichmann continually stalled their efforts as he considered that the final conclusion of the "final solution" demanded that all Jews, irrespective of nationality, be deported to the camps in the East.

Another group of documents deals with the Foreign Ministry's plan for sending 20,000 Jews in one camp for exchange purposes. Instructions were sent to Eichmann to draw up lists of Jews for this purpose. The lists, according to the Foreign Ministry should include Jews from Denmark, Norway, Holland and Belgium, in whom their

countries of origin were particularly interested.

In accordance with a letter which von Thadden received from one Kroening, a high police officer, there was Eichmann's intention to concentrate these Jews in Bergens-Belsen and first steps to that end had already been taken.

However, Kroening wrote to von Thadden, from what he had learned about the condition of labor, with which these Jews were going to be subjected, their treatment was going to be pretty severe, asks von Thadden not to divulge that he had received this information from him.

Von Thadden himself paid a visit to the Bergens-Belsen camp where the 20,000 Jews were beginning to be concentrated and then wrote to Eichmann saying that he heard during his visit there that of the 18,000 Jews who were originally in the Bergens-Belsen camp (not those intended for exchange purposes, but in general) 17,000 had al-



YA'ACOV BAR OR

read died. He thought that this would provide the Jews

material for atrocity propaganda and therefore recommended that Bergen-Belsen should not be used as a concentration point for these Jews.

Mr. Bar Or then submitted a collection of memoranda drawn up by Dr. Loewenher, a Vienna Judentur, during 1939 and 1940. They show that Eichmann encouraged the emigration of the Austrian Jews at first. Later he demanded that the Vienna Jews pay large sums of money to the German government, not being deported to the camps in Poland. Finally deportations to the camps in Poland were instituted and Dr. Loewenher's memoranda give details as to how the deportations were to be implemented. They dealt also with the sale of Jewish property in Vienna the proceeds from which were to be used to cover the cost of the deportations. These deportations were carried out under instructions from Eichmann.

India Cool to Cairo Meeting

Will Attend Only to Exercise Restraining Influence

By T. DRIEBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NEW DELHI.—INDIA will be an unwilling participant in the meeting of uncommitted nations Presidents Tito and Nasser are sponsoring in Cairo sometime before the next session of the United Nations.

In reply to their joint invitation, the Indian Government has let it be known that it has decided to attend with the utmost reluctance.

It was with a similar lack of enthusiasm that India recently emerged from the Cairo deliberations. India questions the need for such a formal military commitment to the West, and Sweden, could ever agree on such a fundamental issue.

Further, even if agreement on a third force finally emerged from the Cairo deliberations, India questions the need for such a formal military commitment to the West, and Sweden, could ever agree on such a fundamental issue.

This does not mean that the Indian attitude to a meeting of uncommitted nations is altogether negative.

If the proceedings of the conference are conducted with due caution and its ambitions are not pitched too high, some satisfactory result may follow.

Such situation of mutual peril can be coped with not by organizing a third force or a military alliance but by united action at the U.N. And this "presupposes a determined effort to strengthen the U.N. physically as well as morally. This is a problem to which many of the neutrals have apparently paid sufficient attention."

India will probably be represented at the conference by Prime Minister Nehru, will take a prominent part in persuading the more ardent neutrals to take a realistic view of their actual strength internationally and shape their policy and programme accordingly.

Greater Coordination

There is a feeling here that the possibilities exist for a greater coordination of views and policies on specific issues among the neutrals. Lack of such coordination

is said to be the main reason for the Indian attitude to a meeting of uncommitted nations. The Indian attitude to a meeting of uncommitted nations is altogether negative. If the proceedings of the conference are conducted with due caution and its ambitions are not pitched too high, some satisfactory result may follow.

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